THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

REAL OBJECTS OF THE REVOLUTION. ISTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1860. Bay by day it grows more and more clear hat the object of the revolutionists is to break the Union, not for the purpose of separating to daveholding from the non-slaveholding States. but to form a new Union and Constitution, constructed for the nationalization and perpetuation of Blavery. The expectation is that the secession a sectain number of States, with all the agi toten and apprehension that will grow out of it will politically revolutionize enough of the Free States to enable the Slaveholding States to ac complish this purpose. And the calculation is very simple one. The Slavery people demand Constitutional guaranties on these points:

3. That property in slaves shall be put on the boting of all other property in the Territories and in the States.

2. That the slapeholders shall be protected in all the Territories, and Slavery be established Serein by constitutional provision.

3. That Slavery shall not be abolished in the District of Columbia, in the National Dock-Tards, Forts, or elsewhere, under National jurisaction, and the inter-State slave-traffic shall not be forbidden.

These and kindred provisions referring to Fu phive Slave laws, Personal Liberty bills, &c. incorporated into the Constitution, will make the new Union, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, "all abre." In other words, it will make it a thorsugh-going slaveholding confederacy.

There are difficulties in the scheme, but after al, it may prove more feasible than many now se willing to admit.

If ten of the Free States can be won over moder the fright and terror of dissolution, that is enough to consummate it. The question is, are hose ten States to be found? Let it be remem-bered that the threatened alternative of the modest pentlemen and patriots who propose and advocate the scheme, is the destruction of the Govcomment, civil war, and universal ruin.

I remarked a week or two ago that, with al South Carolina's apparent precipitancy, it was pery likely that even that excessively pugnacious community would pretermit her assault on Fort Moultrie, and otherwise omit important acts of severeignty that seemed imminent on secession taking place. It turns out that all this is entiretrue, and that all resistance to the United States authority is postponed to a more convenient

It will undoubtedly seem incredible to moder ate men that this audacious secession movement has simply the purposes in view I have here suggested. But there are, nevertheless, the best of peasons for believing that such are the ends its more wary leaders aim at.

It is confidently believed that the whole line border Free States can be got into the project, and that the commercial interests of New-York will bring her in also. As to New-England, the contrivance looks to her possible expulsion, or ber voluntary declination to accede to the terms of the proposed reconstruction.

It is not really desired or expected to obtain buy concessions of the character demanded out of the present Congress. It is not supposed that either the body or the times are ripe. It is not my part of the plan to sare the Union. The design is to break it up, with a view to bring down De Free States to propose or acquiesce in its seconstruction on the terms the Slaveholding States are willing to accept.

There are no signs that I can see of war bloodshed, or resistance to Federal authority even in the Seceding States. They will threaten all in their attitude of secession, after they shall have withdrawn, unless the Free States come to terms. I think I see all this, in the guarded and often pregnant language of the leador of the movement, and in their coolness of demeanor, in view of what seems to so many an Imminent, dire catastrophe. Unless this be so, we have some surprising impersonations of im-

perturbability.

We doubt the plan is a bold one, environed by dificulties and dangers great enough to affright many leading men in the Blaveholding States. It tries the perves of thousands who silently watch, or gently express resistance. It alarms conservative minds. But the scheme is neverthehas characteristic of the Slavery leaders, and its success is predicated on the fears of the North, and the honest desire of the people everywhere not to see this Union broken up, or incur the wish of having the Government broken down by revolutionists. It is a case in which timidity is expected to yield to auducity. Is it an unreasonable expectation, or dees the plan differ from the usual methods by which mankind have been generally ruled? Why, then, should a't it succeed? Can the Free States hold steady under the pressure? We shall see.

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISING.

Pram Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1860.

The proceedings of the Senste Compromise Committee do not as yet afford any ground of espectation of an adjustment.

The naked proposition of Mr. Cirttenden to run the Missouri Compromise line through the Territories, giving to the slavehelders all that we have, and all that may hereafter be acquired south of that line, is the only proposition in reference to a partition of territory that has yet been offered. That proposition was voted for by Toombs and Jeff. Davis-though the latter hesitated, and said it was like drawing his teeth to consent to be excluded from any part of the Territories. The Republican members voted against the proposition, And when they asked if it was a sine que non on the part of the South that the proposition should apply to all territory to be hereafter acquired, Davis, Toombe & Co., declared that it certainly was. Mr. Crittenden, however, said that it was not, and protested against its being so considered. He, however, could not be regarded as speaking for the secoding States. The modified proposition, to which I have before referred as being one the most likely to win favor with Northern menmamely, that of dividing our territory, present and to be acquired, between the elaveholding and non-slaveholding sections according to their pelative free white or representative populationhas not been suggested in Committee. This proposition, it is now plain to be seen, would pecive pe favor from the reventionists, even if to Republicans were to ask for its consideraties. Of course, they would not make it; but

Committee, it is pinto that it would neterly full u the present temper of the Committee. As this is the pivotal point of the whole con

treversy, I do not see that this Committee is likely to do anything toward a settlement.

As I have before said, the seceders are no playing to sace the Union, but to break it up, They think this result will secure them in the end all they have ever demanded. The fact that Douglas has utterly given way, surrendered his Popular Sovereignty principle, and given notice of his willingness to accept any terms offered by the revolutionists, emboldens them in their schemes and confirms their expectations that the North will come to terms finally, and yield to their dictation on every point. The speech o Senator Nicholson of Tennessee, made yesterday, plainly bears this interpretation. They all propose to go out, and, having got out, to turn round and see what sort of a bargain those whom they have left behind are willing to give to get them back again.

The game is, of course, a bold and desperate one, full of difficulties and dangers. There are a thousand contingencies which may arise to arrest its harmonious working at every step of its development. And the mutations of rapidlyforming public opinion, incident to all revolutionary eras, may baffle the wisest calculations. The thing most certainly to be counted on is embarrassment and disaster to the experimenting States. Beyond this, everything is utterly vague

It may, for example, turn out that the Free States may be willing to let the fillibusters try nominal separation for a while, and even be willing to make it actual for a season. And having done so, the conviction may spread that future peace and prosperity may, after all, be more certainly secure, by making separation from the revolutionists perpetual. The conclusion may be reached that they are the only dangerous and dissolving element of our national existence, and that it is best it should not be allowed a footbold where it can again spread its insidious poisons through the great arteries of our national life. And thus the fillibusters may get more than they are bargaining for, and discover in the end that their only road to safety is in accepting terms and conditions far less favorable than they now enjoy in the existing

These and similar reflections must be allowed to work their own way among the now excited population, which have been roused by the Yanceys and Rhetts, and their followers, constrained and unconstrained, to the point of precipitating the Slave States into revolution. They will do it, and from the experience of these people themselves must come their own salvation, and not from concessions, or compromises of principle on the part of the North. If there is virtue and steadiness enough in the Free States to stand the shock, and treat every changing phase of the great emergency with moderation, and yet with firmness, then will our political society take a broad stride onward toward a more perfect condition. If there is not such virtue, and such conditions of the public mind as the times demand, then will the great emergency set us back and not forward.

It does not seem to me that our Compromise Committees of either branch of Congress are going to have any particular hand or influence in shaping the events now in progress, or in affecting the results of the next few months, either for good or ill. The contest in progress is really one for supremacy between two great forces al-ways subsisting in this Government. They have been in union, but in conflict always.

Their antagonisms have been partially recon ciled hitherto by repeated efforts of other compromise agencies, but these antagonisms have grown greater with the lapse of years, until they at last seem to have acquired a magnitude that successfully resists further attempts at accommodation. It seems to be a battle at last, not to compose antagonisms, but one in which the or the other must give way, or where they must definitively separate. The Slave Power, having ruled for sixty years and more, is now called upon to surrender its scepter, fairly wou in Constitutional conflict.

It refuses, and boldly hoists the flag of resistance and revolution. This is the whole story.

J. S. P.

PRESENT DANGER OF THE BORDER STATES. From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1860. The Secessionists are playing with revolution as unconcernedly as though it were nothing more than a new style of Damascus, or a fresh breech-loader. They forget its awful explosive forces, its huge volcapic powers acting under no known laws, and defying every restraint. On its bosom, society and allits interests swell and toss like waves upon the sea. Hidden rocks and treacherous shoals lie beneath, hissing maelstroms cover the sarface. Yet these prodigious dangers are faced by our revolutionists with the temerity of children, who, knowing nothing, fear nothing.

Senator Wade, in a speech at Brooklyn just before the election, made the terse declaration, "The act of secession is an edict of emancipation." Who can fail to feel the awful truth of this enunciation? The North to-day is a sleeping volcano. And when its fires shall be agitated by the breath of popular passion roused to fury against the great criminals who would destroy a Government like this, who shall set bounds to its set ? Upon what lines of action will the people form ! In what grooves will they run,

and with what objects will they move?

Suppose the stability of the General Government is imperiled, or thought to be imperiled, who shall set bounds to its own action in self-defense? Suppose that in the heat of the hour the minds of men should be carried away with the impression that the path of safety for the Government lay in the direction of the instantaneous abrogation of Slavery in some of the border States, who shall say the institution may not be overturned in such States in a day? If men will bring on revolution, they must feed on revolutionary diet. Human constitutions are torn like paper in revolutionary storms. Necessity, or a funcied necessity, rules at such times, sweeping all before it.

How is it possible for the border States to overlook these palpable considerations at such a erisis as this? How can they think of breaking away from the sure moorings of the Union and the Constitution, and voluntarily invite such perils, and hazard such frightfal contingencies as these? Will they not be wise is time, and putting saide the delirium of the hour, cling stead-If in any way it sould be brought before the fastly to their only ark of easety? The Consti-

tution and Union can save them from convulsion and revolution. Is there anything also that ean's The Free States will ride out this storm it safety. They are in no peril. Adhering to the Constitution and the Union, they are safe from every danger. But how will it be with Maryland, with Missouri, with other border States, should they attempt to cut loose from the Union in this hour of insanity among the slaveholding

There are some things that seem to me gleam through the darkness of the future with such distinctness that no man can fail to perceive them. Among them is the fact that under no circumstances that can now be foreseen, can this secession movement be permitted to extend west of the Mississippi or north of the Potomac. I do not say it is even to embrace the territory limited by these boundaries. But under any circumstances, of however forbearing character. the dictates of prudence, of national safety, of necessity, seem to point to this result with great distinctness. And if this be so, are not the consequences intimated among those to be most seriously apprehended.

These are reflections which will arise in men's minds at this juncture, and at this focus of political thought, when every imaginable aspect of the more immediate future is debated with anxious earnestness, and under lights of a fiercer glow than burn in any atmosphere remote from the political center. The States that cut loose from the Union are, as the speaker at the Charleston Convention said of South Carolina after secession, "houseless and homeless." Disintegrated, weak, distracted, will not their transition state be a period of sufficient length to bring upon them every danger and every evil How can they protect themselves from the consequences of their own rash acts, while in their defenseless condition? In such an emergency must not every reflecting man tremble for the fate of the border States !

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23, 1860, The season is near at hand when the slave population is usually allowed a week of merrymaking. Indeed, Christmas time is a period which the slave looks forward and back to through the whole year. They are generally allowed the "largest liberty"-that is, the largest known among slaves. Visiting from plantation to plantation is usually quite unrestricted, and feasting and fun-making is the order of day and night. This year, however, these festivities will be considerably abridged. The privileges of the season will be materially curtailed, "Hog and "hominy" will take the place of the delicacies usually prepared. Though South Carolina is now free and independent, that new-born condition does not appear to be at all compatible with the usual fun and frolic, not to say freedom, of the negro. This restriction is, however, but the necessary consequence of the revolution. Standing in constant dread, it is not to be supposed that the planters and proprietors would relax discicipline for the sake of the slaves in whose minds they know not what is going on, and in regard to which they have the gravest apprehensions. In this city the police arrangements relating

to negroes are very rigid. A number of ordinances that had fallen into disuse have been revived, and are now rigidly enforced. To stranger some of these are not a little novel At precisely fifteen minutes before 9 o'clock every night the year round the bell in the tower of St. Michael's is rung vigorously for a quarter of an hour; during that time negroes, bond and free, take themselves homeward, and at times it is amusing to witness the efforts of an ancient and belated old fellow to accomplish a long distance in a short time. When the bell has done ringing, and 9 o'clock has struck, there issue from the Guard-House a rather formidable establishment for a city no larger than Charleston, a vielle, play a variety of tunes, and in this way consume ten minutes, after which time if any un lucky negro is caught out by the police without a permit he is taken to the Guard-House for the night. The next morning he is sometimes whipped, but usually the owner or lessee of the negro reclaims him by paying a fine of from one to three dollars. The form of the pass or per mit generally used is as follows: " Pass and repass the bearer, Sam, from No. 20 Church street to the Battery, and return at any hour of the night." If the negro is expected to be back at a particular hour it is named, and sometimes the route he is to go and come is also specified.

These regulations since the present state of things has existed have been more rigidly enforced than ever. And the negro is looked after at all points, particularly at nights.

On the plantation it is proposed to curtail or suspend entirely the pass system. During the holidays it has been the custom to give passes for a week, permitting the bearer to go considerable distances into the country. It is now proposed to restrict passes during the holidays o sunset as to time and a limited number of miles as to distance, and after the holidays to be still more stringent. A writer in one of the public journals, referring to this subject,

They are not only advised of the cause of these troubles, by "They are not only advised of the cause of these troubles, but any are clasted at the idea that nothing is wanting but concert action among there, sided by emissaries from abroad, to as applied some helish purpose, which may lead to a reversat of pretition to us in seclety. Finiter's exerunts are not well informed upon those subjects as those in cities and towing more the lead intercourse between them the better, both for em and their owners."

This only proves that our citizens are becoming aware of the dangers to which they are exposed from secession. The dangers and probabilities of insurrection and servile war are new very generally discussed, and apprehension on the subject is continually growing.

At Fort Sumter, about one hundred mechanics continue busily employed. Their labors have been directed by the best engineering skill, and if the Fort was not strong before, it may safels be assumed that it will be before these men have been there much longer. It has arms and emmunition in large quantities and of all descrip tions. The armament proper consists of 140 gune; many of them of the 10-inch Columbiads. which have a great range for shot and shell. When the present labors were commenced but few of these guns were in position. Time uough has elapsed, however, to allow nearly the entire ermament to be completed. The importsnee of this Fort, not only to the Federal authority, but to the Revolutionists, has not been overlooked by Major Anderson. No doubt that could the Revolutionists obtain possession of it. Fort Moultrie could not long hold out, and the possessors would be masters of their position in the most emphatic sense. Such an advantage

has not been overlooked by those who have the

bonor of the country more at heart than Mr.

The United States Arsenal is yet guarded and possessed by the revolutionists. It will be coticed as not a little singular, perhaps, that the Legislature has not evinced much zeal of late in providing means for arming the State. I would not gratuitously do injustice, yet what I see and hear on that subject has afforded evidence to my mind that the intention is to provide arms and ammunition from the Arsenal, which has upward of 70,000 stands, and a corresponding amount of ammunition. The convenience of the thing is apparent; the honesty of it would be considered outside of Carolina somewhat questionable.

Vessels continue to arrive and depart under the United States revenue laws as usual, and the mails come and go as before.

I neglected to mention that we have had the Hon. Caleb Cushing among us for a few hours. It is understood that he came to present the compliments of Mr. Buchanan to the revolutioniste, and to request them to hold on for a short time. But he came too late. In the language of a plain-speaking revolutionist, they feel that they have "got the Old Public Functionary tight, and he can't help himself."

> PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. CHARLESTON, Dec. 24, 1860,

The Revolutionists smell a rat! Fort Sumte is being garrisoned-at least such are the current reports. About a dozen men are reported to

have arrived there yesterday (Sunday), and the rumor is that others came before them, and that more are to come in squads, till the number necessary to serve the guns arrive. It will not require more than one hundred men to enable Sumter to bid defiance to the entire Southern Confederacy, let them come in their best shape. It will be recollected that this Fort is considered impregnable. As I have before stated, it commands Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, a well as the city. No doubt the Carolinians have been felicitating themselves on an easy possession of it, and the consequent speedy reduction of Moultrie. If the current rumors, as to garrisoning the Fort piecemeal fashion, are true, expectations of this sort are destined to be disappointed. In view of this, Revolution today has a chill, and on several accounts is in a swearing rather than a joyou's frame of mind. It ought to be understood that even should Fort Sumter have no regular garrison, it will not necessarily be opened to the Revolutionists whenever they knock for admission. Major Anderson fully comprehends its importance, and should recent reports as to the arrival of soldiers prove to be not entirely correct. I do not hesitate to express the opinion that whenever the Revolutionists go down to Fort Sumter, they will meet with a proper reception, and perhaps find little at Moultrie to occupy their attention.

The Legislature has made several appropria tions for war purposes, amounting in all to little less than \$3,000,000-though the Tax Bill to provide the means for paying has not yet been passed. Probably not less than \$2,000,000 additional will be required to cover what is deemed immediately necessary to the plans of the Revolutionists. Not less than \$5,000,000 will be required, if everything goes on smoothly and without war. If the worst should come, there is no telling how much more would be necessary. Considering that the total white population of the State is less than three hundred thousand,

she is taking on rather heavy loads. I perceive that the President and perhaps th public also are resting on assurances that the forts here will not be attacked or the Government property in any way molested before the return of the Commissioners. I am certain that there is no man or set of men here who can give such an assurance. The most that Gov Pickens or others can do, is to promise to do their best to restrain the armed mass who drill daily and exist almost on the prospect of becompower over this armed, disciplined, and officered multitude, and it would be the easiest thing in the world to stimulate an attack on Fort Moultrie any night. So, if the Federal authorities are relying on assurances of peaceful intentions, they base their plans on a very uncertain tenure.

Within the last few days we have had military deputations, and whole companies even, from Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Florida, all offering their services to Gov. Pickens. If assurances are to be received as they are made, then South Carolina may count confidently on belp in abundance. The emergency has had the natural effect to stimulate invention. Therefore we have almost every variety of weapons of war. The Maynard breach-loading patent, added to the common army musket, affords a formidable weapon. In its behalf it is claimed that its ca pacity for firing in a given time has been in creased threefold, with increased power and accuracy, with less liability to get foul, that the ammunition required is less and waterproof, be side other advantages. There is another, styled Col. Le Mat's Grapeshot revolver, which is said to have the capacity of discharging nine rifle balls, an ounce ball, or fifteen buckshot. Thes and numerous other improvements in guns are on exhibition in this city, and nothing excites so much interest

Gov. Pickens has appointed T. F. Drayton, G. Manigault, and James Jones on the Military Bureau of the State, which places that Department on a war footing.

The Legislature has adjourned over to the 3d of January, and the Convention want to do so, but probably will not.

> FROM GEORGIA. HOWELL COBB AT AUGUSTA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 21, 1800. The Hon, Rowell Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury, and active President of the Cotton Planters' Association, yesterday made a strong bid for the first office in the gift of the Southern Republic, when the Southern Republic shall be formed. It was in the guise of a speech at Macon, in this State. The hall where he spoke was crowded with an audience of whom many were ladies, and a rather chilling decorum prevailed The honorable gentieman was received, on rising, with a greeting which was anything but enthusi astic, and it would appear that he is not the idol of the Georgian heart which it would suit his tastes to become. Commencing in the usual manner of orators, he thanked his friends for the very warm greeting they had bestowed upon him; it did his soul good. He had cast off the robes of office, had thrown saids the inner robes from his thoughts, and had come to his beloved fitute, and more beloved fellow-sitirens, prepared to dia if need be, in defense all their rights. He had so recently set forth in s more formal manner his views on the present state of affairs-referring to his very long letterwhich letter, by the way, too many of the Georgia papers treated with a cruel carelessness, that he hardly knew what to talk to them about Having thus prepared the way for any length and latitude of rambling, he began the time-honored recital of "the wrongs suffered by the South at the hands of the North." His speech had for its direct purpose, however, to demonstrate the necessity of immediate secession, and the uselessness of waiting for cooperation. He disposed of the argument for delay drawn from the hope of concessions from the North in few words: his position, in still shorter space, may be summed up thus: the only, or chief, concession the North can make will be the repeal of personal liberty bills. Now the personal liberty bills, said be, were passed becau a, as the Abolitionists averred, the United States officers appointed by Pierce and Buchanan, were all Proslavery men, and consequently there must be some check put upon their negro-hunting proclivities; now, however, the United States officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln will be Abolitionists themselves, and there will be no need of personal liberty bills. Hence the North can well afford to repeal them, since they substitute Abolition men for Abolition measures. Would the South be satisfied with such concessions. He rather thought not.

More at length he busied himself with consid-

ering the point of the so-called reaction of public sentiment at the North, shown in the turn some municipal elections had taken, and in the Union meetings held in various places. As to the municipal election in Boston, he said that the city give a majority against Lincoln at the Presidential election, yet the State went Republican by an overwhelming majority. Now the city has again done the same thing in a contest on local issues; and for this the cry goes out: Oh, there s a reaction! Boston is sound! Massachusette is arousing herself to a sense of her duty! which the honorable gentleman averred was all stuff. Did the Republicans vote against their candidate for the Mayoralty? he asked. Were the Abolitionists changed? Were they not just where they were before they voted for Lincoln? Then as to the Union meetings. He took up a paper on Friday last containing a full report of the meeting at Philadelphia; he was delighted with the general tone of the speeches; they were such speeches as would have been listened to with pleasure in Georgia. Perhaps the Philadelphia orators will consider this as a compliment. But when he came to examine the record, searching for the name of a single prominent Republican. he found not one. Mayor Henry was a Bell man; Mr. Ingersoll was a Bell man; others were Douglas men; still others for Breckinridge; not any Republicans. What, then, did this meeting. so much trumpeted, amount to? Nothing. We all knew what the Bell party thought and wished; we needed no arguments or resolutions to assure us that the Douglas and Breckinridge men were sound on the Slavery question. What we wished to know was whether the Republicans had begun to retrace their steps, and we had not received the first reasonably satisfactory token of this. There was a trifling reaction caused by the cowardice of the people, he said, and there was some reaction resulting from their alarmed avarice. But nothing more. The Abolitionists were usually tolerably quiet when they were frightened; but it was too troublesome and expensive a business to be frightening them all the time. This talk about reaction at the North, in fine, was all nonsense. The Republicans had not changed their doctrines or their sentiments. Mr. Lincoln had not changed. They all knew what they were voting for when they voted for an Abolition President, and they meant to do what they had done, to stick to it after they had accomplished it.

speaker, which he read aloud; it was to the effect that the New-York Republican delegation in Concress had held a Caucus and decided to sustain the laws, and to carry out the principles of their party. The dispatch also contained the information that an officer of the Army, whose name I did not catch, had resigned his commission. Mr. Cobb turned this dispatch to account in his argument, for the purpose of showing that there was really no reaction in the Northern mind. One remark of the orator I must endeavor to give in his words, as it shows the tone of his speech. He was speaking of the President elect, and used the phrase "this man Lincoln;" he then went on thus: " If I seem to speak disrespectfully of him, it is because I feel so toward him. I have no respect for him as a man, because I know from personal acquaintance (or observation) that he is unworthy of respect: and a President of the United States, God helping me, he shall never be!" This sentence was received with loud applause.

Mr. Cobb then gave a short sketch of the Charleston Convention, which he had attended for a day, and pledged that State to cooperation with Georgia after Georgia should have followed her lead and have seceded. He argued strongly in favor of separate State action, because the sovereign State could speak with a more authoritative voice by herself, because it was necessary for Georgia to take such action to give countenamee to other States, and because if there was delay here it would embolden the Government to attempt coercion toward South Carolina, and thus a bloody war would be precipitated. He was sure that no coercion would be attempted if Georgia took her stand by the side of South Carolins, and that the only way to preserve peace was to go out at the earliest moment. He considered the question of the resources of the South, comparing her exports with those from the North, much to the disadvantage of the latter, of course, and drawing thence an argument in favor of the great prosperity of the Southern Republic. The vexing question of Slavery would cease to be a matter for strife so seen as the two sections of the country were under separate governments. The Northern citizens now feel, said he, that they are responsible in a measure for the continuance of a system which they regard as criminal; they will cease so to feel when they are not implicated with it by being under one government with those who actively uphold it; they will then care as little about Slavery in the South as they now care for Slavery in Cubar and the laws of trade -their avarice, indeed-will make them respect the rights of property which they now scoff at. With a great deal of verbinge and many

digressions, these main topics were treated by the speaker, who concluded his barangue of two

hours with the ordinary oratorical procession, under the influence of which the audience became somewhat warmer than when he commenced. The speech was regarded by most of its hearers, judging from the tenor of passing remarks, as a good one, and calculated to make converts. No one could fail, however, to see that a numerous body of the audience were merely passive recipients of doctrines to which they did not give in their adhesion. Yea may be sure that there is a stray fight to be made in the Convention, unless some movement should be made in South Carolina which would arouse the "grit" of Georgia, and drive ber to a step which she does not now seem inclined hastily to

CONSERVATIVE INDICATIONS.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 22, 1800. The tidings of South Carolina's action has brought out the conflicting sentiments of Georgia into very warm expression. Here and there through the country you will see illuminated houses, and from the summit of many a hill a blazing fire flashes in pyrotechnic joy. Gannon of various caliber, pistols, old moskets, and all the usual artillery of the rural districts are exploding in noisy exultation. The larger towns and cities break forth into rejoicing on a grander scale, and there are enough who are delighted with the news to make an immense racket and a brilliant exhibition of feeling everywhere. Around the bar-room fires the nightly talkers are more loquacious, oratorical, and argumentative ment Union sentiments are more openly expressed. more boldly advocated than they have yet been.

The Conservative party in the State is really stronger than one would suppose while reading the papers, and after but a casual observation; and the bitterness of feeling against Mr. Cobi and his active secession brethren is not conscaled. The ex-Secretary would not keenly enjoy hearing some of the criticisms passed upon hie course. His words in 1850, when he declared that the North was right and the South wrong; that the latter had suffered no wrong at the bands of the former, but had always been treated like s spoiled child, are flung in his face by the Union men of this day, and his ambitous projects for his own advancement are openly speered at and condemned.

The papers which advocate cooperation, ... in other words, delay, or again, as their opp nents allege, submission, are filled with accounts of Union meetings, the tenor of whose resolutions shows that the people are not united on any course, certainly not prepared for immediate cession. In one recent paper there were reported from twenty such meetings, all leading toward the Union. It is curious to observe the change of sentiment as one goes toward the northwestern part of the State, where the influence of Tennessee makes itself felt; Tennessee, whose people are almost to a man opposed to seconion, especially in the eastern and middle parts of the State, and who loudly and with some bitterness predict utter ruin, starvation, and depopulation for South Carolina-" and serve her right. they say.

In times like the present, when the people

move in masses, and when the causes which af-

fect the prosperity of one man exert a similar

influence upon so many others, a single example

becomes a representative illustration, and will not mislead us into distorted generalizations. Hence I regard the instance or two I propose to give of the state of the popular purse as not unimportant; any one who knows the truth will bear witness that they are not exceptional. Pausing awhile at one of the shabby little railway villages of Georgis, made up of two or three shops, several ragged-looking cottages, a barren tavern, and at least half a dozen cetablishmente bearing on their signboards, in letters to be read at a half mile's distance, the word "Bar," sometimes followed in almost illegibly diminutive characters by the addition-"and family greceries." the necessary order for drink, sat down to look about me. Beside the big-lettered sign above spoken of, this groggery had another, evidently put up by some former proprietor with Gallie memories; it was the familiar phrase "San-Sonei." and the few inmates of the establishment certainly looked as if they were determined to give the legend a logical meaning, by not "caring a d-n" for anything. Inmates I called them, for they surely could not be usined patrons, since they were clearly in a condition of pocket to suggest the old pun upon the words of the sign, by being sans six sous. There was but one way to make them open their hearts in words; if there is truth in wine, there is, at least, talk in whicky. Accordingly, drams of whisky were served out to them, and I proposed, as an appropriate sentiment, "South Carolina. The drink disappeared, as, indeed, it would have done no matter what the toast: but it was a noticeable fact that no enthusiasm prevailed You come from South, along !" said one. Reply in the affirmative. "How do folks feel down there ?" Reply that they seemed in high spirite, "Well, that's more'n we do here, t recken. Chorus from all the company, "The . so," Silence for a moment. "What they go do, think?" "Well, I think they'll go o. Gloomy looks into empty tumblers, "W I'll tell you what we're goin' do-we're k i. starve; that's what we're goin' do," Ch. uby the whole, "That's so," Then one, the most respectable in appearance and ag them, went on somewhat thus, addre ing himself to his companions quite as much : te the stranger present: "Now here we are and and there's thousands more here in Georgia us, depending on what we earn in the day to feed us and give us beds at night. When we have work to do we do it, and are glad to t it; when we can't get it what do we do? Way. we starve, I reckon. Now I've got two bey hands in the mills at ---; if t'warn't for though I shouldn't have nothing to eat to-night new bed to sleep on; 'taint likely they'll have work to do much longer, and then what'll we do? " ...

secession before she was done with it. That is an instance from one rank. On auother day quite a different sort of man said, " I have just sold \$70,000 worth of property for

we'll starve together, I reckon. Tain't in it

we'll starve quietly, an' I should like to ke we

what's goin' to be done about it." I suggested

that probably the wealthy citizens would the

some measures to provide work or assistance of

some sort. "Wall, somethin's got to be do a.

an' done right smart, too; else there'll be worse

times here than any of 'em ever dreamed of."

Then the speaker branched off into general

anathemus upon the politicians, mingled with

hopes that South Carolina might have enough of